The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XIII. QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898. No. 44

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
PLANTS

HAMMOCKS
A FEW LEFT

A FRESH STOCK
BRUSHES
COMBS
SPONGES
JUST IN.

AT THE
Qu'Appelle Drug & Stationery Co.'s Store
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W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Graduate of McGill University, Licentiate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, N.W.T. Office at house.

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MEETINGS

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of South Qu'Appelle meets the first Monday of each month. The Secretary-Treasurer will be in the office to attend to business every Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Applications for Transient Traders' Licenses, to Rent the Town Hall, and for Interments in the Cemetery must be made to J. A Lidgate.
J. C. STARR, Sec.-Treas.

Qu'Appelle Lodge, A. F. & A. M., G. R. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Qu'Appelle Stn., on Tuesday's, on or before full moon. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
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E. BELL,

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BINDING TWINE.
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25 acres ready for crop; small frame and log house on premises. Easy terms.
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NE ¼ 14, Tp. 17, R. 16, w. 2nd merd.
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D. H. McDonald & Co.,
FORT QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.
24tf

ESTRAY.

During May a three year old heifer strayed amongst my cattle. Light brown color, two hind legs white up to knees, belly white. Owner may prove property, pay expenses and take her away.
15 A. MATHESON, 32-19-29.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

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QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Next Tuesday the conference between the representatives of Canada and the United States will open at Quebec. It is significant that this meeting bridges over the animosities, of two great nations, for a century and a quarter. It was in 1776 the Declaration of Independence was signed, in which the States declared their ability to govern themselves, and threw off their connection with the mother land During all these years, Canada as representative of England, has been forced to stand aloof from its neighbor state. The trade relations of the two countries has been antagonistic or competative. Canada was compelled, in her own defence, to guard herself, from the trade ravaging legislation of the republic, and oftentimes national civility was not retained, between the countries The end of such feelings may well be hoped for, as the outcome of the present conference.

Mark Twain, in writing of the 4th of July celebration, of this year says, "It is a memorable one, the most memorable one, which the flag has known in thirty-three years, and there have been but two before it, which may claim to rank with it as happy epoch posts in the history of the republic-1865 and 1776. This one marks the burial of the estrangement which has existed so long and so perniciously between England and America, a welcome condition of things, which, if wisely nursed and made permanent, can be of inestimable value to both nations and incidentally to the world.

"In reverence for liberty, in humanitarian and civilizing impulses and in the great things of the heart and spirit the two nations are kindred as well as in blood; and friendly relations between them mean the forward march of the human race That old animosity is buried. Let us hope it will remain buried, and also hope for centuries to come this august funeral will continue to be celebrated at our Fourth".

This generous feeling, of the Americans, as expressed by Mark Twain, was first brought about by England's attitute in regard to the Spanish-American war. It burst almost spontaneously from all parts of the republic and for a time rose paramount to every other feeling. The war has now passed into history and whether the generous feelings will remain, or whether the Americans will be carried away by their glorious achievements and forget her obligations to the English people remains to be seen. The outcome of these friendly relations was the arranging for the conference at Quebec. Should the questions which come before the conference be mutually settled, the future harmony of these two countries will be assured, and the trade advantages to their peoples be established. The representatives of Canada are men of broad liberal views, and will meet those from the States in a dignified way. It has been argued that the representatives of the States are men chiefly opposed to Canada, but as changes have taken place between the two countries, it is reasonable to suppose that these men represent the new opinions. If this is not so, the conference can only end in failure, and if this should prove to be true as many people of the United States would be disappointed in the result as of Canada.

Some have tried to make political capital out of the conference and attribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government the credit for having brought it about. The most that can be said in this regard is that the Liberals have been more friendly to the American government than the Conservetives. This is blamed as much as commended by the press of Canada. Circumstances, more than anything else, have brought about the conference, and under other circumstances neither party could have succeeded in rendering such a service to the country. And neither can the result of the conference be credited to party. If it is beneficial, individuals will deserve praise, but not the party. Neither, if it is unsuccessful, will either party be to blame. It is an important event. The result means a great deal to the two countries, and the progress made will be watched with the keenest interest.

The Spanish-American war is over. Spain retreats from the fight a poorer but a wiser people. It was a good thing she had no wealth to squander, for her diplomats would have been foolish enough to have wasted it. Spain gives up all claim to Cuba and Puerto Rica. The question of the Philipines will be decided at a convention held in Paris during September. The protocol was signed by the representatives of the governments at Washington on Friday last. During the war the two countries have gained the approval of the European nations by their treatment of the prisoners of war, and at its close the Americans' lenient demands for settlement has called forth much appreciation. There is little fear that these two countries will again be engaged in war with each other; in fact, Spain's fighting days are nearly over.

PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN OPENED

A Rally for Temperance in the Methodist Church.

On Wednesday evening of last week a temperance mass meeting, as announced, was held in the Methodist church at 8 o'clock in the evening. Rev. Mr. Galley, after a few remarks, called upon Mr. Dale to take the chair. The meeting was opened by singing, "Rescue the Perishing," followed by prayer.

The chairman made a few appropriate remarks on the subject, and then introduced Mr. Atkinson, who had consented to take the place of Mr. Spence on the program, Mr. Spence being unavoidably absent. The following are the main divisions of Mr. Atkinson's remarks:

Subject, "Reformation." A. Three reformers—(1) Luther, (2) John Howard, (3) Wm. Wilberforce, B. Principles of reform—(1) Justice (examples from "three reformers") i, Religious freedom, ii, Social freedom; iii, Physical freedom (2) Begins in a minority; (3) Depends on moral-suasion for growth; (4) Requires time for growth, (5) Complete in legal suasion. C. Temperance Reform—application—(1) Has justice, (2) started in a minority, (3) moral suasion has been used, (4) time is ripe for action, (5) legal suasion will complete the work.

Mr. Atkinson was logical, clear and eloquent in dealing with the subject from first to last. He knocked the argument against the Scott Act on the head. In closing he said he was ever proud to be a Canadian, but prouder when Canada stood first amongst the nations and offered prohibition to the country if the people demanded it.

After singing another hymn, Rev. Mr. Burrow, of Indian Head, addressed the meeting on the "Temperance question in relation to the home and church." First, he gave a definition of what a home should be in his opinion. Amongst other things he said it should be a place of comfort for the body, loving and spiritual atmosphere. It should contain lots of good books, pictures, flowers, and above all, should be the centre of love to God. Next, Mr. Burrows compared a drunkard's home to the one in the picture, pointing out the contrast caused by rum. In the church, under prohibition, membership, finance and spirituality would increase.

"A Better Day is Coming," was sung at the close of Mr. Burrow's address.

Rev. Mr. Vrooman, of Regina, amused the audience by a few anecdotes, some of which were well applied to the subject. He complained that in this fight what was lacking was life. Wake the people up. His remarks were the answering of arguments against prohibition. The two divisions he dealt with were, i, Liberty, ii, Revenue.

Mr. Vrooman showed clearly that he was thoroughly conversant with all phases of the question, and presented his views in a sarcastic way which was enlivening to the audience and which clothed the facts in an interesting way.

The temperance people can congratulate themselves on the success of this first meeting, if numbers are an indication. The church seating capacity was crowded, and through the long meeting the closest attention was given to the speakers. At the close a resolution was unanimously carried, with the exception of one, who stood up by himself against it, to the effect that this meeting is in favor of a prohibitory law and will do all in its power to further the interests of the campaign.

ANOTHER GALA DAY.

Qu'Appelle Crowded with Visitors.

Regina's Civic Holidayers Picnic at Driving Park.

Regina's annual excursion to Qu'Appelle took place last Friday. The Sunday schools of Regina had all combined to make this an important event for the children. It being their civic holiday also, the old turned out with the young to enjoy themselves.

A number from Indian Head, also, accompanied the lacrosse team, which was to play a match, till the visitors in all probably numbered between 800 and 1,000 people.

The long train arrived here at about 10.20, and soon the streets were crowded with the visitors from the capital. The bicycles had come, too, and wheels were flying in all directions. The flags from the main buildings were flying, welcoming the strangers to Qu'Appelle, and our own enthusiastic citizens turned out to swell the numbers, and, though we're modest, to improve the picture.

The old gentlemen with their wives; the young ladies with their lovers; the children with their guardians, and many by themselves wandered about the streets. The sound of conversation and echoes of music corresponded with the holiday costumes, the swinging parasols, the happy smiles and the sunny weather.

During this time a large number had resorted to the park and set tables amongst the groves or prepared for dinner in some other way. Though perhaps the majority of those in attendance had been here and witnessed the scenery on previous years, yet there was no lack of appreciation of the park and surroundings, and words of praise for the improvements which have taken place since their last visit. It is little wonder that the people of Regina should be delighted with Qu'Appelle, for the contrast of the two places is striking. Regina is flat, treeless and forsaken looking, while Qu'Appelle is exactly the reverse, and there is no place much better situated to enjoy the scenery than the side of the park where the largest numbers congregated to spend the day and watch the games.

There was no time for anyone to become tired, for as soon as dinner was over and all were ready for amusements, a game of

FOOTBALL

was announced. The teams were the juniors of Qu'Appelle and Regina. At about 1.30 the players took their places and the game was commenced. The boys were unable to secure a [illegible] captain or referee and so these were Regina men. After fifteen minutes playing a goal was scored by Regina, it being the only one made by either side during the hour's play. The game was interesting and well contested. The boys think it would have been fairer [illegible] and easier fighting if there had been home referee's, but they did the best they could and we're quite satisfied with them. Of course they'll be victors next year, and being quite young, may still attain renown in the field. The following are the names of the players:

REGINA.		QU'APPELLE.
D. McIvor	Goal	D. Ettinger
R. Smith	Backs	J. Scott
J. Martin		J. Jody
E. Hamilton	Half Backs	W. Johnston
J. Buchanan		L. Wismer
J. Arnold		N. Cartwer
J. McLauchlin	Forwards	W. Long
A. Smith		Geo. Guernsey
J. Cook		A. Wismer
W. Stubbing		H. Wilson
J. Carmichael		W. Fisher

After this game followed one of

LACROSSE

between Regina and Indian Head, and which was expected to be the event of the day. It was between 3 and 4 o'clock when the game began, and the first half hour a good game was put up. On the whole, the teams were about equal in strength. The Indian Head team were a better matched team than Regina, the latter having three or four first class men, while the remainder were not sure in their plays. At the end of about half an hour Indian Head scored, which encouraged the players, and the next goal was taken by them in about three minutes playing, followed by another in about ten. The next was made by Regina, and after that the interest was lost as one or other scored with a few minutes play, the score standing at the close 6 to 3 in favor of Indian Head. With one or two exceptions there were no cases of professional work done, but at the same time the players deserve credit for avoiding any rough work, which is often the case. Cheers were given at the close for both sides.

The remaining amusements consisted in the

RACES

for the children. The S.S. were taken separately and races run, beginning at the oldest and going down to the youngest. A great deal of interest was displayed by the competitors. Ornaments, etc., had been provided and were distributed to the victors immediately. All were pleased with their prizes, and would have run twice as hard again if they could to have got another.

GOING HOME.

When these sports were over it was nearing train time, and again the crowd gathered around the station and filled the coaches. These were crowded and still many were on the platform who had to clamber into the cars or remain behind. The cars had been arranged for the excursion and were enjoyed perhaps more than the other crowded coaches. At 7.30 the train pulled out of the station. The windows and steps were lined with handkerchiefs, and when that was over, cheers from the platform and cheers from the train, and the waving of handkerchiefs, was the closing scene in the annals of the S. S. excursion from Regina.

HOSTILITIES CEASE

THE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IS ENDED.

Spain Loses the Last of Her American Possessions---Peace Convention to Meet in Paris.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The peace protocol was signed at 4.23 p. m.

Secretary Alger has cabled orders to all military commanders that the protocol of peace has been signed, and to cease hostilities.

Secretary Long has cabled Admiral Sampson and Admiral Dewey and other naval commanders that the peace protocol has been signed, and to cease hostilities.

Ambassador Cambon and Secretary Thiebaut drove over to the White House from the French embassy in a heavy driving rain. Contrary to all former visits, they drove all the way to the White House, and alighted in the broad porte cochere. Both were immediately ushered inside, and to the cabinet room, where President McKinley, Secretary Day, Assistant Secretaries of State Adee and Cridler, had been awaiting them for five minutes. There, in the historic cabinet room, the ceremony of formally agreeing and signing the protocol of peace took place.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The protocol provides:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of this protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the first of October.

6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents, as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day.

The protocol was signed at 4.23 p. m. by the secretary of state, Hon. William R. Day, representing the United States, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, representing the Spanish government.

PEACE PROCLAMATION.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The president has issued the following proclamation: By the president of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency, Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of France, at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose, the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the government of the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries, shall be undertaken; and

Whereas it is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature, hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.
By the president.
WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

A copy of the proclamation has been cabled to our army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.

HOSTILITIES SUSPENDED.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The order sent to General Merritt to suspend hostilities was as follows:

Adjutant-General's office, Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.
To Merritt, Manila:

The president directs that all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the secretary of war,
H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General.

The orders sent to General Miles and General Shafter were identical with the above, save as to names. As the order states, further instructions will be sent to each general. General Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol and to occupy Manila immediately. General Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Porto Rico for the purpose of having the Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him, preparatory to evacuation. Owing to the conditions in Cuba, the orders to General Shafter to be sent hereafter will be much different than those to other generals. The navy department is also preparing orders to all commanders on lines similar to the war department order.

MEMORABLE SCENE

In the White House----How the Protocol Was Signed.

Washington, Aug. 12.—With simplicity in keeping with the Republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for three months and twenty-two days, was quietly terminated at twenty-three minutes past four o'clock this afternoon, when Secretary Day for the United States, and M. Cambon for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace. It is but a simple justice to our sister republic of France to record the fact that to her good offices this speedy termination of a war that might have run on indefinitely, was brought about, and the president deems that action on the part of the French government as worthy his special praise.

When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was just 3.55 o'clock, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour. With Secretary Thiebaut he was ushered inside at 4.05. They were announced to the waiting party in the cabinet room, and were ushered into their presence. After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies, no unnecessary loss of time occurred, and the assistant secretary of state, Mr. Cridler, on the part of the United States, and the first secretary, M. Thiebaut, on the part of Spain, retired to a window, where there was a critical formal examination of the protocol. This inspection had all the outward formalities due a document of this importance. It was prepared in duplicate at the state department, one copy to be retained by the United States government, and the other to become the property of Spain. The text is handsomely engrossed in a running old English script. Each copy of the protocol is arranged in double column, French and English standing along side for easy comparison as to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike, except that the one held by this government has the English text in the first column and the signature of Secretary Day ahead of that of M. Cambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has French in the first column and the signature of M. Cambon ahead of that of Secretary Day. The protocol sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by President McKinley, specially empowering the secretary of state to affix his signature to the document.

The examination of the protocol was satisfactory and the document was handed to M. Cambon first and then to Secretary Day, who affixed his signature in that order to each side of the two copies. Then the last detail in making the protocol binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Cridler in charge of the chancery work, who attached the seal of the United States. Throughout the ceremony, all but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon in signing for Spain occupied the seat which the secretary of the navy, Mr. Long, away now on vacation, usually occupies. The president stood at the left hand corner at the head of the great cabinet table. Secretary Day, M. Thiebaut and M. Cambon, in the order named, on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other parts of the room.

President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up, suspending hostilities, and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon. Without delay Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages immediately be sent to all naval commanders, Dewey in the Philippines, Sampson at Guantanamo, and the various commandants at the navy yards and stations to cease hostilities immediately.

There is a dispatch boat at Hong Kong, and it is believed that it can reach General Merritt in forty-eight hours at top speed.

On the part of the army, while Secretary Alger availed of the telegraph, General Corbin braved the storm and rushed across to the war department, where he immediately issued the orders, which had been prepared in advance, to all of the military commanders, to cease their operations. The state department filled its duty by notifying all diplomatic and consular agents of the action taken.

Madrid, Aug. 11.—10 p. m.—The government has received the protocol and the cabinet rose at 9.40 p. m., having approved it. The government will wire M. Cambon to-night empowering him to sign the preliminaries of peace.

The day has been diplomatically one of the busiest since the outbreak of the war. There have been no fewer than three cabinet councils in addition to various diplomatic conferences. Though the text of the protocol was not received until the evening was well advanced, the government had been made fully acquainted with its contents through Paris. The matter was practically settled at the cabinet meeting this afternoon and the receipt of the document therefore only required a meeting of the cabinet for formal acceptance. Ministers adhere to the statement that the protocol contains no modifications of the original terms, but only new suggestions. They expect it will be signed at Washington to-morrow, Friday, and that a suspension of hostilities will be announced. Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, assures the correspondent of the Associated Press that the negotiations for the peace treaty will take place in Paris, but he says the commissioners have not yet been appointed. The terms of the protocol will not be published until the instrument has been signed.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The interest in government circles centred today in the press dispatches from Madrid as the first news of the decision of the Spanish government would be made public there and there was no likelihood of anything being known officially in Washington during the day as to Spain's decision. After the close of office hours Secretary Day drove over to the White House and had a half hour's conference with the president. He stated that no further word had been received from Ambassador Cambon, but admitted that he expected a call from that gentleman tomorrow.

GEN. MERRITT'S PLANS.

General Merritt undoubtedly is pursuing his campaign in Luzon. It is stated positively that he is under no restraining order from the war department but that it is left entirely to his own discretion when and how to attack Manila; inasmuch as it has been reported from Cavite that he was simply waiting the arrival there of the double turreted monitor, Monadnock, it is presumed this attack will soon follow; if it has not been made already, for according to the calculation of the navy department, the Monadnock is about due now at Cavite. While not quite clear as to General Merritt's purpose in deferring his attack until the vessel arrives, it is the opinion of the military officials that his plan is to plant the two monitors directly within range of the Manila batteries, and if a demand for surrender is refused, to batter down the defences.

Troops to Move North.

Washington, Aug. 9.—A large movement of troops northward is probable. It is the purpose of the war department now that the Wade Porto Rico expedition has been abandoned, to move the troops at Jacksonville, Chickamauga and Newport News and perhaps those at Manassas, Va., further north. Practice marches will be resorted to in a considerable degree to improve the health of the troops. All the soldiers at the points named will not be moved, but a large part of them will receive orders.

CANADA'S REVENUE.

There Will Be a Surplus of Close to a Million Dollars.

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—The total revenue to the end of July, which is credited to the fiscal year of 1897-8, is $39,812,-672, as against $37,716,277 for the previous year. Consolidated fund expenditure up to the same date is $36,772,-350, as against $36,356,162 for 1896-7. It is too soon yet to say definitely what the surplus will be but it cannot be far short of a million dollars.

The new financial year opens auspiciously, the revenue exceeding that of July, 1897, by $1,383,201; the actual figures are July, 1898, $3,639,619; July, 1897, $2,256,418. This phenomenal increase is accounted for by the largely augmented collections on account of customs and excise, the former amounting to $2,436,691 in July, 1898, as against $1,385,656 during the same month of last year. Excise receipts for the month increased from $303,657 to $641,525. Capital expenditure for July chargeable to the present fiscal year is $153,697, as against $104,529 last year. The total net debt on July 31 amounted to $261,653,321.

The Vatican Busy.

Rome, Aug. 10.—The Tribune says that the vatican is in constant communication with Archbishop Ireland, Mgr. Martinelli, apostolic delegate in the United States, and Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, endeavoring to secure clauses in the treaty of peace that will safeguard the religious interests of Catholic residents in countries to be ceded by Spain to the United States.

The electric light and telephone by-laws, voted on Monday at Neepawa passed by a small majority.

The contract for pipes for Winnipeg waterworks was awarded to a Hamilton firm.

THE LAST BATTLE.

A FIERCE ENGAGEMENT ON THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Spaniards Make a Determined Stand—One U. S. Solider Killed and Several Wounded.

Headquarters of General Wilson at Coamo, Aug. 13, morning, delayed in transmission—"Tell the American general, if he desires no further shedding of blood to remain where he is." This is the reply that the Spanish commander, Colonel Nuevillas, sent to General Wilson's demand for surrender of Aibonito, made last night. A fight is certain to occur unless orders are issued from Washington to prevent it.

At the front with General Wilson's column, five miles beyond Coamo, Porto Rico, Aug. 12, evening, delayed Pic transmission.—General Wilson moved one Lancaster battery out to the front this afternoon for the purpose of shelling the Spanish position on the crest of the mountain at the head of the pass through which the roads wind. The enemy occupied a position of great natural strength, protected by seven lines of entrenchments and a battery of two Howitzers. The Spaniards are eager for the fray and earlier in the day had fired upon Col. Biddle of the engineer corps, who with a platoon of C were reconnoitering on the right flank. As our battery rounded a curve in the road, 2,000 yards away, the enemy opened an artillery and infantry fire. Four companies of the Third Wisconsin, which were posted on the bluffs to the right of the road, were now permitted to respond to the infantry fire. The guns advanced at a gallop in the face of a terrific fire, were unlimbered, and were soon hurling common shells and sharpnel at the enemy at a lively rate, striking the emplacements, batteries and entrenchments with the rhythmic regularity of a trip-hammer. The enemy soon abandoned one gun, but continued to serve the other at intervals for over an hour. They had our range and their shrappel burst repeatedly over our men, one shell killing Corporal Swanson, of company L, and seriously wounding Corporal Yanke and Privates Bunce and Vought. Capt. Baget, the British army officer, who was with the United States forces for the purpose of observing the operations in the field, distinguished himself by aiding Dr. Woodbury. In about two hours the enemy abandoned their guns, and the men began to flee from the entrenchments towards a banana grove in the gorge. Our guns shelled them as they ran. One gun was now ordered to advance to a position a quarter of a mile further on. It had just reached the new position when the Spanish infantry reinforcements filed into the trenches and fired down a deadly fire upon the United States troops, compelling the battery to retire at a gallop. Then both the enemies' Howitzers reopened and shrapnel screamed and Mausers sang. Another gallop from the rear, but the United States ammunition was exhausted. Lieut. Haines was shot in the body by a Mauser just before his gun retired, the ball following a rib. The orders issued for the two companies to advance were countermanded and the firing soon ceased.

Col. Bliss of General Wilson's staff went forward to the enemy's lines with a flag of truce and explained that peace negotiations were almost concluded and that their position was untenable and demanded their surrender. The Spanish have no communication with the outside world and the commander asked until tomorrow in order that he might communicate with Governor General Macias at San Juan. General Wilson and his staff viewed today's action from a hill at the right of the battery. The enemy's guns were fired from a high elevation with low velocity. The Spaniards have the ranges as accurately as they had at Santiago. Their position from the front is almost impregnable, but it can be turned. Estimates of the strength of the enemy range from five hundred to a thousand. Their position is five miles from Aibonito.

CHAS. A. SEMLIN

Undertakes the Task of Forming a New Cabinet.

Victoria, Aug. 12.—Press dispatch—Hon. Robert Beaven, in an interview with the lieutenant-governor this afternoon, announced that he found it impossible to form a ministry out of the members-elect, and asked to be relieved of the task he had undertaken. Mr. Beaven made no recommendation as to whom his honor should next summon. It is understood that Mr. Semlin, who already has had several interviews with the lieutenant-governor, will now be sent for.

Victoria, Aug. 12.—Free Press special—Hon. Robert Beaven announces his inability to form a government, and C. A. Semlin has been offered and accepted the commission.

Victoria, Aug. 12.—Associated Press dispatch—Mr. Beaven has notified the lieutenant-governor that he could not form a government. C. A. Semlin, leader of the Opposition, was sent for this evening, and has undertaken the task, which it is believed will be a difficult one.

Painful Accident.

St. Paul, Aug. 12.—Charles E. Hamilton, a lawyer, and formerly attorney-general of the province of Manitoba and mayor of Winnipeg, received a severe sprain of the left side and several bruises about the body in a bicycle accident. Mr. Hamilton was riding north on Robert street and saw the central patrol wagon coming rapidly down the street. The wagon was on the wrong side of the street and the bicycle rider thought that it would take the other side, but instead the driver of the wagon continued on the same side. As Mr. Hamilton saw the patrol wagon coming closer he became excited and his wheel slipped from under him. The bike rolled under the wheels of the wagon and was completely demolished. Mr. Hamilton fell against the high curb and was injured to such an extent that he had to be taken to his home.

IMPERIAL MILLIONS.

By Julian Hawthorne.

PART FOUR—LOVE.

CHAPTER XIV.

THREE ON ONE SIDE.

Thomas H. Bannick, Esq., no longer occupied the small office room on the top floor of a downtown caravansary. He now did buisness in a very handsome suite of rooms in a new building on Wall street, and the cynical office boy had been multiplied into half a dozen grave and gentlemanly clerks, each one more imposing than the last. In the inner sanctum, remote from the noise of the street, Mr. Bannick sat. He was still the same good-hearted, clever, humorous being that he was before fortune found him out, for even prosperity cannot spoil such men, but he made an effort to keep this fact a secret from all but his best friends, and there were people who fancied he was rather a severe and formidable personage. He had plenty to do. Keeping Count de Lisle's estate in order was no small undertaking, but the count could not have chose a better man, and Tom had now get everything in good running order.

The count—for we will allow him still to wear a disguise which has from the first been transparent to the reader, though not to persons less well informed—Count de Lisle, otherwise Keppel Darke, called at Bannick's office a day or two after the events last narrated, accompanied by Mr. Alonzo Garcia, whom we last saw in the role of a Hindoo magician. They were at once conducted to the interior retreat, and orders were issued that no callers be admitted. It may be here observed that Bannick had been made a participant in the count's secret for obvious reasons, and Garcia also, for reasons perhaps not so obvious. Further than these two and Sallie Matchin the secret had not gone.

"Is she all right?" was the count's first question after the door was closed.

"As well as ever she was in her life," Tom replied.

"Does she seem to have any recollection of the affair?"

"Not the least in the world! Upon my word 'tis a wonderful thing—this hypnotizing business! I don't understand it at all, and I don't believe any-one else does—not Garcia, here, himself."

"You both understand," interupted the count, "that there is never to be a repetition of the experiment, and henceforth it had best be a blank in our memories, as it is in hers. It has answered its purpose. Sallie Matchin is now convinced that it lies in my power to destroy her whenever I see fit, and yet all legal process has been avoided."

"But don't you mean to proceed against her?" enquired Bannick. "Haven't you the evidence?"

"Some evidence and plenty of moral certainty. Garcia could prove the forgery and the fraud as to the finding of the will, for in order to get his assistance she was obliged to make admissions which, coupled with other known facts, amount to proof. As to the murder the evidence is of course circumstantial. No one saw her strike the blow, but we know that she several times was dressed in man's clothes, that she was present, so disguised, in Trent's house that night, and that the papers in her possession could only have been taken on that night from the safe in his library. The net is strong enough no doubt. But it is enough for my present purpose that she knows she stands in deadly peril. To bring her to trial and have her sentenced would be a relief to her. I wish to punish her myself. She did what she could to get an innocent man hanged in her stead. I will keep the same rope dangling over her head till she is ready to draw the noose herself. There is no law to punish adequately a criminal like her."

"I can understand her putting a knife into Mr. Trent," observed Garcia. "He had given her the best of reasons to think that she ought to be his wife, and, after finishing him, the manufacture of the marriage certificate and of the will followed as a matter of course. Those are foibles, and become a beautiful woman. It was her treatment to me that caused the iron to enter my soul, and no torture is exquisite and lingering enough to pay for it."

"How do you make that out?" demanded Tom, who could never quite satisfy himself as to whether this personage were a fiend, a fool, or a jester.

"Being stabbed I shouldn't mind," Garcia went on, "or robbed, or starved, or any commonplace matter like that. But she insulted my feelings, and that I can never forgive. I loved her—yes—any one may know it now. I knew that she was aiming at Trent, but she persuaded me that it was his money she wanted, not him: and in that way she used me. I ran her errands and did her dirty work, believing that it was me she really loved, and that Trent was a fool, and that as soon as she had carried her point she would snap her fingers in his face and be off with me. Yes, gentlemen, she made me believe all that, and without once committing herself, either. She is a clever woman."

"What had you against Trent?" Tom asked.

"Nothing in the world. Quite the contrary. I met him first in Ceylon, where he had gone to buy some jewels that one of the native princes wanted to sell. I knew India, and I knew the princes. I acted as a go-between and got the jewels for Trent at forty per cent. off. He made me a present of that forty per cent. as commission, and from that time in one way or another I was his agent. I understood gems as well as he did, and that is saying a good deal, and I was often able to do things and to make bargains that would have been impossible for him. No one knew of our relation—that would have spoiled my usefulness—but I put him in the way of many a good thing, and he always paid me well for it. No; Harry Trent and I were the best of friends, but the best of friendships can be ruined by a woman."

"Do you mean to say you plotted with her against him?"

"I would have done it without a doubt if she had asked me," Garcia replied. "Yes, I would have taken that murdering contract off her hands if she had let me known she contemplated it. But she didn't know it herself till the time came. She went over to have a serious talk with Trent that night, about the rumour that he was going to marry another woman. His explanations were not satisfactory; the dagger happened to be lying handy, and she took the hint. So far I find no fault; it's human nature—feminine nature, anyhow. But from that point on her course is indefensible. After inducing me to aid her in securing Trent's plunder by intimating that she would marry me as soon as she got fast hold of it, she clapped me in gaol on a trumped-up charge of stealing her jewellery. It broke my heart. I made no defence; she had everything ready to choke me off in case I attempted to turn the tables on her, but she might have spared herself the trouble. I went to gaol and staid there two years thinking it over. By the time I came out I was ready for action, and thanks to our friend, the count, who gave me a ten-dollar gold piece, a broken leg, and the use of a capital of a couple of hundred of millions, more or less—I have hit in my first blow. I am ready to follow it up."

"Well, Mr. Garcia," said Tom, crossing his legs and scratching the back of his head, "they say confession is good for the soul, but I'll tell you frankly, in the presence of Count de Lisle, that your story puts me in mind of an old proverb——"

"When thieves fall out honest men come by their own?" Garcia interposed.

"Yes, sir; that is what I meant."

"I acknowledge the impeachment," Garcia interposed. "Once I was an honest man, but better men than I might lose their virtue if they fell in love with a woman like Sallie Matchin."

"Count," said Tom, "you found me a poor man, and you have made me a rich one. I owe you everything. But three years ago, when you bore another name, you were a needy artist. Now scarcely a man living has wealth to compare with yours. Before I knew that you were Keppel Darke I never bothered my head about how you came by your money. But things are different now. You couldn't have made your fortune. Mercy knows it's my interest to believe everything good of you. But my wife and I would rather go back to what we were before than profit by anything that isn't fair and above board. Do you want to say anything about it?"

"What I have, I found," said Count de Lisle. "No crime was involved in my taking possession of it. It never had a legitimate owner. It never can have one more legitimate than I. Some time after I discovered it I met the man who had called it his. I told him that I had it, and how and where I got it. He acquiesced in my ownership, and so far as he could made me his heir. The time was gone by when it could have been of use to him, and it was his wish, for reasons that he thought wise, that none of his descendants should learn of its existence. It had caused only disaster so far, he said; he bade me, if it were possible, to do some good with it. That is how the matter stands, Bannick. I tell it, not for my sake, but for yours; for I comprehend your scruples, and wish you to feel at ease in the enjoyment of what you have. I am glad, too, that you should understand what I could not explain at first—that what I have done for you was a simple act of gratitude. You did all you could to save my life, and I intend to give you reason to be glad that I am alive."

"'Tis a strange story, count," said Tom, gravely.

"It is the truth, Bannick. Some day perhaps I will give you the names that will confirm it, but not now, and you are not the first to whom they must be told."

"I see, but you have told her nothing at all as yet?"

"No; that is a difficult problem. If I fail there, all is a failure. I am jealous of myself, and she must be faithful by being unfaithful. But let that pass. Are you satisfied?"

He held out his hand as he spoke. Tom rose and stuck his own into it. "I believe you are a true man, count. You have bleached your hair and beard, and you wear eyeglasses and a title; but there's nothing wrong with you inside. I never thought there was; but I'm glad to hear it out of your own mouth. Now, what are you going to do?"

He held out his hand as he spoke. Tom rose and stuck his own into it.

"To speak of personal matters. There are three principal aims: to settle my account with Mrs. Matchin, to get married, and to appear in New York in my own proper person. They depend on one another. Until it is established beyond possibility of question who the real murderer of Harry Trent was it cannot be known that Keppel Darke is alive, and until that can be revealed I cannot marry. My present idea is to force the woman to confess her own crime; the rest will follow of itself."

"Is there no danger that she may find some way to check you?"

"Not while she has me against her," said Garcia, quietly.

"Meanwhile," continued the count, "I shall hurry forward my cottage on Long Island, and get the foundations of the school of art laid. Will you come up to-night and go over the plans with me?"

"All right! Are you wise," asked Tom, in an undertone, as they rose and Garcia passed out in advance, "to trust that fellow as you do?"

"Some risks cannot be avoided," the other replied. "But as long as he feels I do trust him I think he will hold on. And I don't fear him in any case."

[To be Continued.]

Even the Patient Doesn't Complain.

When a Christian Scientist loses a patient, the people raise a big howl, but nobody pays any attention when a regular doctor loses a patient. It is regarded as a dispensation of Providence.—Atchison Globe.

Russia has some of the greatest fisheries of the world. Millions of pounds' worth of fish are taken every year from the Volga, the Caspian and the Black seas, and all the caviare of the world comes from there.

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

[illegible] in North-[illegible]

[illegible] from Ottawa [illegible]

[illegible] the appointment of [illegible]

[illegible] has been ap-[illegible]

[illegible] new waterworks by [illegible]

[illegible] predicts [illegible]

[illegible] is to come [illegible]

[illegible] at Victoria reports [illegible]

[illegible] Don Carlos will [illegible] days.

[illegible] is appointed [illegible] Yukon.

[illegible] women were [illegible] Ark.

[illegible]

[illegible] From Paralysis and Death by [illegible] Celery Compound.

[illegible]

Yukon Gold.

[illegible], Aug. 11.—[illegible] of the United [illegible]

Paderewski Disabled.

[illegible], Aug. 9.—The Manchester [illegible] Paderewski [illegible]

A YOUNG GIRL'S ESCAPE.

[illegible] from being a Nervous Wreck

BY

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

For the benefit of Canadian mothers, [illegible] daughters who are weak, pale, [illegible] or nervous, Mrs. Belanger, 128 [illegible] Street, Ottawa, Ontario, made the following statement, so that no one need [illegible] through ignorance of the right [illegible] to use: "My daughter suffered [illegible] heart troubles at times. [illegible] was so bad that she could not [illegible] had to sit and gasp for breath. [illegible] was so extremely nervous that her [illegible] would fairly shake and tremble. [illegible] she would have to leave school; [illegible] finally she grew so weak that we were [illegible] alarmed about her health. I gave [illegible] many remedies, but they did not seem [illegible] her any good.

"[illegible] I heard of Milburn's Heart and [illegible] Pills and got a box of them, and [illegible] have indeed worked wonders with [illegible]. I can recommend them very highly [illegible] best remedy I ever heard of for [illegible] similar to those from which [illegible] daughter suffered."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills never [illegible] good. They cure palpitation, [illegible] dizziness, smothering sensation, [illegible] nervousness, sleeplessness, anaemia, [illegible] troubles and general debility. [illegible] by all druggists at 50c. a box or [illegible] for $1.25. T. Milburn & Co., [illegible], Ontario.

XA-LIVER PILLS act on the system in [illegible] easy and natural manner, [illegible]oving all poisons and im[illegible]rities. They cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Jaundice and Liver Complaint. Price 25c.

DESTROYED THE BOOKS.

SENOR CARRANZA TO LEAVE CANADA.

Frank Travers, an Employe of Minico Asylum, Killed While Repairing the Heating Apparatus.

London, Aug. 11.—Police Magistrate Parke, of London, ordered that 3,500 copies of an alleged medical work, seized as obscene literature, should be [illegible]

Montreal, Aug. 11.—The court of appeals has dismissed the application of W. R. Gillespie of Penetanguishene for habeas corpus and upheld his commitment to the Queen's bench on a charge of fraud.

Montreal, Aug. 11.—Lieut. Carranza, who arrived here unexpectedly from the French island of St. Pier e, has engaged passage in the Dominion line steamship Scotsman, which sails from here for Liverpool on Saturday morning.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—Frank Travkers, an employee at Minico asylum for the insane, was accidentally killed this morning by a radiator falling on him and fracturing his skull while he was engaged repairing the heating apparatus at the asylum.

THE NEW GENERAL.

Col. Hutton's Appointment Confirmed—Col. Lake's Successor—Diaz Case.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—The election of Colonel Hutton as commander of the forces and Major Foster as quartermaster-general has been confirmed by the government. These officers left Liverpool today for Montreal. When Major-General Gascoigne relinquished command, Colonel Lake, quartermaster general, was appointed temporary successor. An order in council was issued today terminating the appointment of Col. Lake as Q. M. G., do, entrusting the temporary commandant Colonel Aylmer. Adjutant General Lake, before returning to England will give attention to the work of the imperial defence committee now proceeding in Canada.

A communication has been forwarded by the government to Senor E. [illegible] Martel, Spanish consul general at Montreal, informing him that the federal government have no power to compel the captain of the United States fishing schooner Florence to [illegible] drafts on Paris for between two and three hundred thousand francs, taken from the body of Camilo Diaz, a Spanish victim of La Bourgogne disaster. Senor Martel has been advised that the Canadian [illegible] to him should be desirable [illegible] to them.

The Chinese foreign office has [illegible] Russia's demands regarding [illegible] railway.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 1[illegible].—Wheat receipts [illegible] bushels; exports 27,[illegible] bushels. Chicago, Aug. 1[illegible].—The leading futures closed as follows:

Wheat—Aug. [illegible]; Sept. [illegible]; Dec. [illegible]

Corn—Aug. [illegible]; Sept. [illegible]; Dec. [illegible]; May [illegible]

Oats—Sept. [illegible]; May [illegible]

Mess Pork—Sept. [illegible]; Oct. [illegible]

Lard—Sept. $5.25; Oct. $5.37½; Dec. $5.42½.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Wheat—At Fort William, [illegible].

Flour—Patent, $2.15; strong bakers, $2.35; second bakers $1.75; XXXX, per sack of 98 lbs. $1.25.

[illegible]—Demand keeps good. Bran, [illegible] per ton in bulk; large lots, [illegible] per ton less.

Ground Feed—Quoted at $2[illegible] to $2[illegible] per ton as to quality for oats. Ground corn is held at $19 per ton. A mixed corn feed is quoted at $2[illegible] to $2[illegible] per ton.

Corn—Car lots on track, Winnipeg, are quoted at [illegible] per bushel of 56 lbs.

Barley—Nominal. None offered.

[illegible] to 12c. No demand here.

Butter—Creamery—Firm, 17c to 18c. Dairy, 12c and 12½c for choice lots in [illegible].

Cheese—[illegible] per lb.

Eggs—Firm. Candle stock is selling at [illegible] to 11c and dealers are paying 10c [illegible].

Dressed Meats—[illegible] to [illegible]; mutton, [illegible]; lamb [illegible] to 10c; hogs, [illegible]; veal, [illegible].

Poultry—Live fowls, per pair, 50c to [illegible]; spring chickens, [illegible] per pair; turkeys, [illegible] per lb. live weight; ducks [illegible] per pair; geese, no demand.

Vegetables—New potatoes, [illegible] per bushel, as to quality; cauliflower, [illegible] per doz.; cabbage, [illegible] per doz.; green stuff, [illegible] at 10c to 12½c per dozen bunches; celery, 25c per dozen; green peas, in pod, 1½c per lb; beans, [illegible] per pound; cucumbers, 25c per dozen.

Fruits—Currants, gooseberries and such like native small fruits are offering on the market at 50c to 75c per pail. Raspberries are scarce this year.

Hides—Green, No. 1, 7½c to 8c; kip, 7c to 7½c; calf, 8c to 9c; deakins, [illegible] each; sheepskins, [illegible]; lambskins, [illegible]; horse hides, 75c to $1.75 each; colts, 25c each.

Wool—Good to choice unwashed Manitoba fleece, [illegible].

Tallow—No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, 2½c to 3c.

Seneca Root—[illegible] 17c per lb.

Hay—New is offering freely at $5 to $6 per ton [illegible] loose and baled.

[illegible] as to quality, for butchers. Stocker cattle are easier at [illegible] as to quality.

Cattle—Butchers' cattle are easier. Some have sold at 3½c, and buyers are trying to fill their wants at 3c for good average quality. A fraction more would be paid for selected stock. Stockers easy at [illegible].

Sheep—Easy at 3 to 3½c off cars here.

Hogs—Steady at 5c for most desirable. Choice bacon hogs, weighing 150 to 250 lbs., [illegible] 250 to 300 lbs. $4.25 to $4.75; heavy hogs, over 300 lbs, $3 to $4, as to quality, live weight.

Cows—There is a fair demand for good milkers at $30 to $40 each.

A SISTER'S HELP

BROUGHT RENEWED HEALTH TO A DESPONDENT BROTHER.

His Health Had Failed and Medicines Seemed to Do Him No Good—Where Others Had Failed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Met With Great Success.

Dr. Williams Medicine Co.:—

Gentlemen,—A few years ago my system became thoroughly run down. My blood was in a frightful condition; medical treatment did no good. I surfeited myself with advertised medicines, but with equally poor results. I was finally incapacitated from work, became thoroughly despondent, and gave up hope of living much longer. While in this condition I visited my father's home near Tara. A sister, then and now living in Toronto, was also visiting at the parental home. Her husband had been made healthy through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she urged me to try them. Tired of trying medicines, I laughed at the proposition. However later on she provided me with some of the pills and begged me to take them. I did so, and before I had used two boxes I was on the road to restored health. I am commending their good qualities almost every day I live because I feel so grateful for my restoration, and I have concluded to write you this letter wholly in the interest of suffering humanity. I am carrying on business in Owen Sound as a carriage maker. This town has been my home for twenty-eight years an any one enclosing a reply three cent stamp can receive personal indorsation of the foregoing. This much to satisfy those who cannot be blamed for doubting after taking so many other preparations without being benefitted. You may do just as you like with this letter. I am satisfied that but for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would not be able to attend to my business today. Perhaps I would not have been alive.

Yours very sincerely,
FREDERICK GLOVER.

Gold in Labrador.

Quebec, Aug. 10.—There is a report that gold in paying quantities has been found near Pipmaukin, on the head waters of the rivers Shipshaw and Bersimites. It has been known for over fifty years that the Indians of that region possessed gold, for they exchanged it from time to time for supplies with the traders at Chicoutimi. Until quite lately, when fresh samples turned up, it was not known where the precious metal was obtained. A party from Lake St. John left a few days ago for the supposed Labrador Klondike and a surveyor from Chicoutimi has set out with another party. A third prospecting party is preparing to leave for Bersimites. It is said here that A. P. Low, of the geological survey, has openly expressed the belief that gold would be found in Labrador.

Baron Herschell Arrives at Victoria.

Victoria, Aug. 9.—Lord Herschell arrived here this evening and will be banqueted tomorrow by the Law society. The board of trade will lay before him the case of the sealers and other matters to come up at the Quebec conference.

When some men bury the hatchet after quarreling they go right out and dig up an ax.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Even the hardest locomotive has its tender part.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

DEAR SIRS:—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my stable for over a year and consider it the very best for horse flesh I can get, and strongly recommend it.

GEO. HOULT.
Livery Stables, Quebec.

People who sit upon forms are apt to stand upon ceremonies.

Ask for Minard's Liniment and take no other

A talkative person seldom fails to make one pneumatically tired.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Snuffing a candle increases the effect and diminishes the cause.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

Men are like chickens, they always want to get on the highest roost.

Minard's Liniment the Lumberman's Friend.

How little man knows of his fellow-man—unless he lives in a village.

Dr. [illegible] Andres, Beaver Hall, Montreal, writes: "I have used 'Quickcure' [illegible] many accidents this summer. For burns and sores it is really far better than any remedy I know of; it is mild and safe to use, and it makes a splendid plaster to reduce pain."

The pen may be mightier than the sword, but it isn't a marker to the blue pencil in the hands of war news censor.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

BOECKH'S

BRUSHES and BROOMS.

For Sale by all Leading Houses.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, Manufacturers
TORONTO, ONT.

Disordered Kidneys.

Perhaps they're the source of your ill health and you don't know it.

Here's how you can tell :—

If you have Back Ache or Lame Back.

If you have Puffiness under the Eyes or Swelling of the Feet.

If your Urine contains Sediment of any kind or is High Colored and Scanty.

If you have Coated Tongue and Nasty Taste in the Mouth.

If you have Dizzy Spells, Headaches, Bad Dreams,— Feel Dull, Drowsy, Weak and Nervous. Then you have Kidney Complaint.

The sooner you start taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

the more quickly will your health return.

They've cured thousands of cases of kidney trouble during the past year. If you are a sufferer they can cure you.

Book that tells all about Doan's Kidney Pills sent free to any address.

The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
TRADE MARK

CANADA'S NEW TRADE.

Forty Thousand Tons of Raw Sugar Coming From Fiji.

Vancouver, Aug. 11.—One result of the new Canadian preferential tariff in its relation to raw sugar is that 40,000 tons will be shipped from Fiji to the British Columbia sugar refinery. Vancouver, this season by steamers of the Canadian-Australian line. J. Burns of Burns, Philp & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., managing agent of the Canadain-Australian line and the Nippon Yusen Kaish is in Vancouver on his way to London and confirmed this. He also stated the Nippon Yusen Kish will run the first of their new three steamers to Australia next November from Japan. He reports very heavy shipments of Australian products between Australia and Japan. Mr. Burns came by way of Hong Kong and reports that one result of the war cloud in the east is that all the great powers represented there are quietly annexing all the unnoticed and previously insignificant islands in the Pacific ocean.

A New Garment for Ten Cents.

Have you ever tried to dye over your cast-off garments? Thousands in Canada answer "Yes, and very successfully too." To those who have not yet attempted the work we would say, "There is money in it when you use the Diamond Dyes." Old dresses, capes, blouses, jackets, coats, pants, vests, stockings, ribbons, and other articles of wearing apparel can be renewed and fitted for wear at very small cost. The sum of ten cents expended for some fashionable color of the Diamond Dyes will often save you many dollars. Beware of the cheap package and common soap grease dyes; they spoil your goods, waste your money and ruin your temper. All up-to-date dealers sell the Diamond Dyes. See that the name "Diamond" is on each package you buy.

Fourteen persons were burned at Baku, Russia.

A FEW THINGS

that should be found in every well regulated household

DREWRY'S

Choice Stock Ale Extra Porter
Canadian Pilsener Lager
(A Fine Light Beer)
Golden Key Brand Aerated Water
Imperial Table Sauce } Choice Table Relishes
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E. L. DREWRY
Manufacturer and Importer
WINNIPEG

"Blue Ribbon"
Tea
Baking Powder
Coffee
and Spices
You will find
these goods reliable
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Once we can induce you to try Monsoon you will use no other. Drop us a postcard for sample packet—FREE.

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WE GUARANTEE
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Messrs. Nares and Robinson have been appointed agents of the above-named company, and are prepared to handle every class of Fire Insurance, and have every facility for handling large lines.

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354 Main St., Winnipeg.

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Chief Agents for the Dominion of Canada

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Is pure beef cooked, ready for use, and in the most

CONDENSED FORM.

Not a mere extract or essence. It strengthens both body and brain.

PREPARED BY

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LONDON, ENGLAND.

Canadian Branch:—
27 PETER STREET MONTREAL.

It has been said that hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue. Such is the case with the host of imitations of

Richards' Pure Soap

IT'S THE BEST.

Be sure you get RICHARDS'. Sold by all grocers, or write D. Richards, Woodstock, Ontario, giving your full address and I will return you FREE an ILLUSTRATED BOOK.

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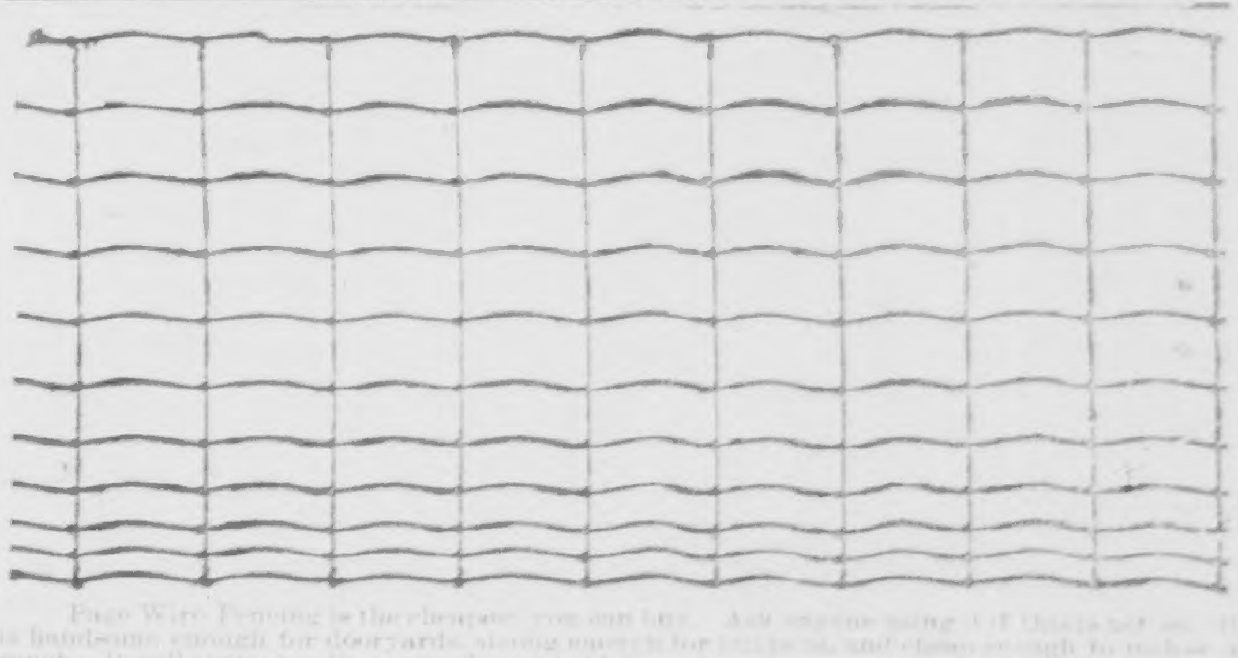
I Must have the genuine, The imitations look very nice, but they hurt my delicate SKIN.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO'Y.



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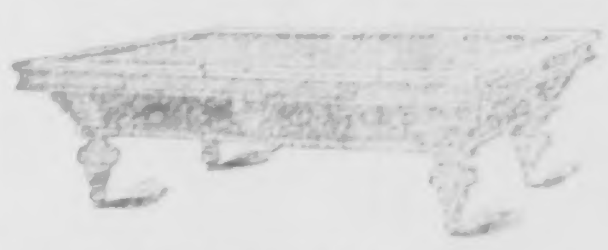
General Agent,
Winnipeg.



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BOWLING ALLEYS
AND SUPPLIES. Large catalogue free.
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The Dressy Young Man

who a few years ago boasted to his friends of the high prices he paid his tailor, has seen the error of his way and now delights in showing how well he can dress upon half the amount he used to spend. He is able to get

Shorey's Ready to Wear Clothing

in every Fabric, Style and Trimming that the, so called, swell tailor gave him, but costing very much less because tailored in advance of his order. In quality, make, finish and fashion just as good. In short, everything the same but the price.

In the pocket he finds Shorey's Guarantee Card which means that if his clothes are not satisfactory in every way he may have his money refunded.

LOCAL NEWS.

Haying will soon be completed.

A. G. Miles started cutting wheat yesterday, at Vernon.

Mr. and Mrs. Elkington, of the Fort were in town on Saturday.

J. B. Robinson is busy doing the wood-work of the Star Point school

If the frost remains away another week the best harvest this section has ever seen will be safe.

Rev. Mr. Shelly, of Cannington Manor, arrived on Tuesday and is visiting with Mr. J. H. Boyce.

Rev. Mr. Lyon's body, who was drowned in White Horse Rapids a few weeks ago, has been recovered.

Miss Mabel Talbot, who apent the last year in England, has returned and will make her home in Qu'Appelle.

Rev. Mr. Galley gave an interesting account of the Regina temperance convention on Sunday evening.

Mrs. R. P. Wixom, of Bancroft, Michigan, left for her home a week ago, after a visit at her father's, of six weeks.

Messrs. Scott, Holtby, Richard and Otten, of the Leader staff, Regina were amongst the excursionists on Friday last.

Miss Cambell, who has been visiting at Mrs. Brydon's for a short time, returned to Broadview, on her wheel, on Saturday last.

Beaven failed to form a cabinet in B C. and resigned. Semlin has been called and succeeded, Hon. Jos Martin joining him with the understanding that the premiership will be decided later.

H. F. Boyce had a polo pony killed by lightning at College farm in the storm of Saturday night. It was in the field at the time.

Miss Mary Talbot, who has been on a trip to the Pacific coast, spent a few days visiting her mother here on her return to Winnipeg.

Miss Woodward, of Regina, who came down on the excursion last Friday, remained a few days visiting with Miss Miles of Vernon returning on Monday evening.

E. E. Law, B. A. principal of the schools, arrived on Sunday morning School opened Monday, the afternoon being taken as a further holiday to get a "good ready on".

A. H. Sperling and E. C. Boyce who went to the Yukon some time ago, have taken up a claim on Dominion Creek and are preparing to work it. They seem satisfied with having gone and give good accounts of the country.

A farmer of McLean, who hasn't yet a wife, lost track of the days of the week and last Sunday was found busy in the hay field. When told it was Sunday, he was astonished. It is said a young lady was heard to remark that she wished he would get married, so that he would not make such mistakes.

Notice—A general meeting of the South Qu'Appelle Liberal Conservative Association will be held in the Town Hall, Qu'Appelle Station, on Saturday August 20th, at 3 p. m. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

A. D. Dickson. Sec'y.

Mr. Grieve's garden—In response to an invitation, a scribe of the PROGRESS visited the garden of Mr. Jno. Grieve a few days ago. Mr. Grieve always keeps abreast the times in the line of gardening and it is worth any one's while to see his garden to know what a man can do if he only knows how. The lot is situated beside the reservoir on the north east of the town. All usually found in a garden is found there, and all is laid out in the best of order. Onions—Seed and Dutch Sets, turnips, beets—Swede and Strap Leaf—cucumbers, citrons, lettuce—Brown Curl Leaf and Plain Leaf—radishes carrots, spinnage, beans, tomatoes and peas are all there. But what Mr. Grieve is justly proud of are his cabbage and potatoes. His cabbage will soon be ready for use; he has four kinds, Mammoth Red Pickling, Sure Head, Wakefield and Dwarf Early York. His large patch of Early Rose potatoes look well, but a small patch of "Thorough" potatoes, are a kind that he got from the States this spring. He purchased the seed in eyes—a few in a paper bag—and now he has four magnificant rows half across his garden and they promise to be a success in this climate. The slight frost last week nipped the cucumber and tomato plants, but with that exception the garden is in its beauty now.

Miss Patton returned to Winnipeg a week ago to-day.

Mr. A. Matheson spent a few days in town during the last week.

The next Dominion holiday will be Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 5th.

Miss Maggie Young, of Winnipeg, is at present on a visit to Mrs. W. Brydon's.

J. Wilson was laid up a couple of days last week with a slight attack of inflamation of the lungs.

There was a slight frost on Thursday night last, which nipped the leaves of some of the garden stuff.

Miss Beveridge returned from Winnipeg on Saturday and resumed her duties in the school on Monday.

Mrs. Travis and children, of Elkhorn, are visiting at W. Broley's. Mrs. Travis is the daughter of Mr. Broley.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael of Regina, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Adam, of Lumsden, were amongst the picnickers on Friday last.

Miss Davidson, daughter of G. S. Davidson, of Qu'Appelle, has been engaged as the successor to Miss Middlemiss on the school staff.

Rev. Mr. Cameron, of the Balgonie mission, preached in the presbyterian church last Sabbath evening.

The heavy rain of last Saturday was not needed, but the warm weather following prevented any set back to the crops.

Dr. W. D. Cowan, dentist of Regina will make his usual monthly visit to Qu'Appelle on August 30th and 31st, staying at the Queen's hotel.

Miss Brydon gave a party to a number of her friends, on Friday evening last. A pleasant time was spent in music, conversation and games.

G. H. V. Bulyea. M.L.A., is expected home this week from the Klondyke where he has been attending to government affairs for some time.

Mr. L. G. Bell sr., who was formerly a resident of Regina, took the opportunity last Friday, of renewing old acquaintances amongst the excursionists.

The following party spent last week camping at the Fort, returning on Saturday; Mrs. and Miss. Grieve, Miss. McFarlane, Miss. McKanlis, Mr. Pirie and Willie Grieve.

Police magistrate Parker, of London ordered 35,000 books to be burned the other day, for being indecent literature. It's a good example set; let others follow suit.

A Serious Accident.—Last Friday evening two polo teams of town were playing a match, in the park when J. H. Findlay met with a painful accident, which we are glad to say will not prove very serious. F. E. Parker's horse collided with Mr. Findlay's which stumbled and fell, Mr. Findlay falling on his shoulder and head. He was taken up unconscious and carried to the hotel, where Dr. Carthew attended him. It was 4 o'clock Saturday morning before he spoke, but it was not till Sunday afternoon that he thoroughly awoke from a sleepy stupor. Since that he has gradually improved, and we hope in the course of a few days to see him again able to attend to business.

Temperance Convention—

The temperance convention, for the North West Territories, which met in Regina on the 11th, if measured from a business standpoint was a decided success. Delegates were not as numerous as expected, owing to the busy time amongst the farmers. At the same time there were delegates from Moosomin, east, and Medicine Hat, west. As it was known that the work of the convention had to be compressed into one day, there was little talk and much work done. On motion of nominating committee the convention was formed into two committees, viz., Committee on Organization, and one on Finance & Literature. The territories were divided into districts according to the electoral divisions. A managing committee was appointed in each district, with a central committee at Regina, who shall have a general oversight of the work and be in communication with sub-committees. The Finance committee reported as follows, "Appeals shall be made to congregations for a collection and subscription, to carry on the work; also that literature shall be scattered freely throughout the Territories." There was good work done; the men were all enthusiastic It remains for the local committies to push on the work until victory is assured.

Potatoes are worth $1 a bushel.

It is reported that another barber is coming to town.

The English church choir drove to the Fort last Saturday and spent the day picnicking.

Rev. S. W. Thomson returned home yesterday. While absent Mr. Thomson visited Melita, Napinka, Winnipeg and other places.

Next Tuesday evening V. W. Barford, R. Morgan and Ed. Holt will give a musical concert in Regina, assisted by the N.W.M.P. orchestra.

W. H. Heubach and R. Johnston shipped about two hundred head of cattle from this station on Wednesday evening. They were purchased north in the Touchwood Hills.

A well has been dug for the Felt Factory, at a distance of 50 yards or more from the engine room A good supply of water has been secured at the depth of 12 feet.

A public political meeting will be held in the town hall on Saturday evening of this week, at 7.30 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by N. F. Davin, M.P., and Senator Perley, on the session of 1898, and the political situation.

Last Tuesday W. J. Gould, who is at present living here, was married to Miss Mary Rennie, of Indian Head. The wedding was a quiet one. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Gould came to Qu'Appelle where they will make their home for a short time.

Eight farmers of Edgeley have purchased a threshing outfit and will do their own work this harvest. The purchase was made from McEwen and Lidgate. It will consist of a traction engine and a separator comprising an automatic swinging stacking attachment, besides a bagger, weigher and loader.

During the storm last Saturday night H. Mitchell's house was struck with lightning. Mrs. Mitchell got a severe shock, while close beside her a cat was killed. Dr. Carthew was called and Mrs. Mitchell soon recovered. The stove pipes were riddled with holes, while the floor was torn up and a chest of clothes turned upside down.

Two young sons of Jno. Ramsey were brought before magistrates Brown and Henley, last Friday, charged with stealing hay. They were convicted and sentenced to 30 days in gaol or a fine of $5 each, the case being adjourned till Monday evening. On Monday a third party paid the fine and the boys have been let out on bail. The case is somewhat confused, but these are the particulars as near as can be learned at present.

The last session of the Northwest Assembly of the present parliament met on Tuesday of this week at Regina. As this is the last session before dissolution, it will likely be a short one. Those aspiring to the candidature for M.L.A. at the coming election will be clothed in their best behavior. The government, if possible, will transact legislation that will serve them for election purposes. The electorate will watch closely the progress of the session knowing, as they do, that only a few weeks will pass till an election is fought. Indications point to a speedy election after dissolution, and the sooner it is the better. An election paralyzes industry, and the quicker fought and lost or won, the less embarrassing to the country.

◆

Springbrook.

Although Springbrook entered a team in the football competition at the Qu'Appelle exhibition, owing to the lateness of the hour at the finish between Edgeley and the Industrial school, our boys got no chance to play. Now, as it stands, the cup is still the property of the society. But as an amicable settlement of the affair, Mr. A. Matheson, director-in-charge, has declared that Edgeley and Springbrook must play in order that either may possess the cup.

We note with pleasure the improved appearance of our school since being treated to a coat of paint, under the management of our teacher, Mr. Nelson. Now, if the Board would go a little further and put some staples and rings in around the stable, to which people may tie their horses, it would be another step in the right direction.
—Ratepayer.

Mr. Lindsay's new dwelling, and also his implement and carriage house, will soon be completed. This farm is fast assuming the appearance of a home in the east, where good farmers never leave their rigs and implements outside to be destroyed by wind and weather.

We extend a hearty welcome to Miss and Master Connell, of Brockville, Ont., who are now in our midst. Master C. may justly be classed as a young giant, being only eleven years old and weighing, we are informed, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

Weed Inspector Dennehy paid us an official visit last week. Mr. Dennehy speaks highly of the efforts put forth by the farmers in Tp. 20 to free themselves of the weed pest.

Bourne Bros. have enlarged their dwelling, and it now presents a homelike appearance indeed, being presided over by a lady friend from the east.

Miss Johnston, of Winnipeg, is spending her vacation with friends here. She appears to be favorably impressed with Springbrook.

Mr. Findlay, of Parklands, occupied the pulpit here on Sunday last in the absence of Mr. Hall, who is now at the capital.

The crops are looking well, and towards the close of this week the busy hum of the binder will be heard.

Rev. Mr. Carmichael, of Regina, will occupy the pulpit here next Sunday, all being well.

Farmer Hockley reports good crops on the neighboring reserves.

Mr. F. W. Seymour commenced cutting wheat to-day (Monday).

Mrs. Starr, of Indian Head, paid us a flying visit last week.

School reopens August 29th.

Go to G. M. Bailey's for lacing leather.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25c

PHOTOGRAPHS

W. J. GOULD,
The North-West Photographer,
will be in......
Qu'Appelle Stn., Aug. 2 to 8.

Portraits, photos of residences, ranches and stock. Work guaranteed. In making this my final visit I thank my patrons for their liberal patronage in the past and hope to give better satisfaction than ever.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Attention is directed to the provisions of The Steam Boilers Ordinance 1897 requiring every person having charge of a steam boiler in the Territories to be registered as a qualified engineer. Forms for making application for registration may be obtained from any Member of the Legislative Assembly, District Engineer of the Department or the undersigned. By Order

J. S. DENNIS:
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Public Works,
Regina, August 1, 1898

FARM FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Land Titles Act 1894 and the directions of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson there will be offered for sale by the undersigned at the law office of Messrs. Secord and Balfour in the town of Regina on Saturday the 27th day of August, 1898, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, the west half of section Twenty (20), Township Seventeen (17), Range Fifteen (15), West of the Second Meridian.

Terms and conditions of sale made known on application to Messrs. Secord and Balfour, Regina, Vendors Advocates, or to Alexander Shepphard, Licensed Auctioneer, Regina.

July 19th, 1898. 40-45

WOLSELEY
FLOUR
Boots and Shoes
At slight advance on cost
Until sold out . . . .
GEO. AMBLER.

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COLLECTIONS SOLICITED—RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.
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Qu'Appelle Station. - - Assa.

INDIAN HEAD
Steam -:-
. . Laundry
ALL WORK. None but first class. Hotel and family laundry at special rates.
C. O. DEMAUREZ,
Indian Head.
☞Agencies in all the leading towns of the North-West.

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New Goods
Arriving Daily,

If you want anything in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Etc., call and see us. Prices right.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
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GLASS PRESERVE JARS,

We are selling the above in Pints, Quarts, and Half Gallons at 95c, $1.10, and $1.50, per dozen.

Call and See the Sparkling Gems
Yours For Value,
C. T. BAILEY & CO.

CREAMER & GRAY,
DEALERS IN
American and Canadian Wagons, Plows and Bicycles, CARRIAGES, BUCKBOARDS, HORSE RAKES.
HARROWS, TWINE, BARB WIRE, Etc. Agents for McCORMICK'S BINDERS AND MOWERS, SYLVESTER DRILLS. Full stock of repairs always on hand. Office and Warehouse, Main st., one door north of Caswell & Co., Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

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FOR SALE
IN THE
Edgeley District
NEAR QU'APPELLE
STATION . . . .

GOOD SOIL and
WELL WATERED.

Payments extended over ten years, if required. Parties can be taken over the lands at any time by giving notice beforehand, and all particulars will be supplied by
W. C. CAMERON,
Edgeley Farm. Edgeley P. O.

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FOR SALE.
The North-West Lands of the Estate of the late W. R. THISTLE, comprising
4,000 ACRES
Of Valuable Improved
FARM PROPERTY
ARE NOW OFFERED
FOR SALE ON
Most Reasonable Terms.
For full particulars apply to
A. D. DICKSON,
BARRISTER,
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CITY MEAT MARKET
D. BROWN,
(Successor to R. Johnston.)
WHOLESALE
AND RETAIL
Butcher.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY.
Fresh and Smoked Fish always on hand. Pork (Fresh and Salt), Bacon, Smoked Hams, Shoulders. Bologna and Pork Sausages. ONIONS FOR SALE.
CALL AND SEE US.
Main St., Qu'Appelle Station. Assa

EAST VIA THE LAKE ROUTES.
Greatly Reduced Rates
STEAMERS LEAVE FT. WILLIAM
ALBERTA . . . . Every Friday.
ATHABASCA. " Sunday.
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Trains from Qu'Appelle connect at Winnipeg with steamboat express leaving there every Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 16.30, making direct connection with steamers.

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EVERY THURSDAY
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Cheapest and quickest route to the Old Country.

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Laurentian	Allan Line	Aug 18
Californian	Allan Line	Aug 25
Numidian	Allan Line	Sept 1
Gallia	Beaver Line	Aug 10
Lake Ontario	Beaver Line	Aug 13
Tongariro	Beaver Line	Aug 24
Lake Huron	Beaver Line	Aug 31
Vancouver	Dominion Line	Aug 6
Scotsman	Dominion Line	Aug 14
Yorkshire	Dominion Line	Aug 20
Dominion	Dominion Line	Aug 27
Labrador	Dominion Line	Sept 3
		From New York
Lucania	Cunard Line	Aug 3
Etruria	Cunard Line	" 13
Campania	Cunard Line	" 20
Servia	Cunard Line	" 27
Anchoria	Anchor Line	Aug 13
Furnessia	Anchor Line	" 20
Ethiopia	Anchor Line	Sept 3

Cabin $40, $45, $50, $60, $70, $80, upwards. Intermediate $30 to $35. Steerage $24.50 and upwards.
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Prepaid passages arranged from all points. Apply to the Station Agent, Qu'Appelle,
Or to WILLIAM STITT,
General Agent, Winnipeg

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We want a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Good money made at home. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE STANDARD SUPPLY Co., Dept. B., London, Ont.